SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION, PLASTERERS—THERE WILL BE A special meeting of Plasterers' Assembly, 1644, K. of L., on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, 1895, at 10 o'clock, to make final arrangements for Labor day parade. It is important that every member attend this meeting.

By order of the assembly. au30-2t

SPIRITUALISM — MRS. E. McNEIL, CLAIRVOY-ant and Eusiness Medium. Private sittings daily; btsiness examinations a specialty. 1914 Pa. ave. nu22-141* FOR SALE-2 AWNINGS AND FRAMES, 6 SHOW

cases and tables, 2 upright glass cases, mirror front, sliding doors; 2 long cabinet counters, with drawers, sliding through; cane rack, and other fixtures used in men's turnishing goods store. TYSSOWSKI BROS., cor. 15th and G n.w.

MANUAL ENTERIENCED NURSE FOR CHILD.
Apply PORTLAND DRUG STORE SATURDAY
MORNING between 10 and 11.
It Mrs. DAHLGREN.

WE'RE CATCHING THE MEN
WITH OUR 15c, MID-DAY LUNCH. They were hardly prepared for so large a menu-such delicious cooking-for so small a price. Soup-ment-fish-vegetables — wine, beer or coffee-for löc. From 12 to 2.

#EFORT 50c. Dinners are the finest in town. 4 to 8. Sundarys, 1 to 2.

FRITZ REUTER'S, COR, PA, AVE, AND 4½ ST, angulation.

TLASTERERS, ATTENTION-ALL MEMBERS OF Plusterers' L. A., 1644, K. of L., are hereby notified that the uniforms for the Labor day partide will be ready for distribution on FRIDAY, August 39. Members can get their suits by applying to the committee at the hall between the tours of 6 and 9 o'clock p.m. on above date. By order of Labor day committee. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WHOLESALE GRO-CERS, will close our respective stores the entire

CERS, Will close our respective stores the entire day MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1825, in honor of LABOR DAY. Our customers are requested to provide themselves with supplies in advance.

FRANK HUME,

JAMES L. BARBOUR & SON,

J. C. ERGOOD & CO.,

au29-3t N. H. SHEA. resenting as it does within the confines of its admirable organization the scientific thought of our country. This is the meeca SUBJECT AND STREAM TO STREAM TO STREAM TO STREAM AGE OF THE STREAM TO STREAM toward which annually journey all those who wish each to contribute his mite to the sum of human knowledge; each inspired with an ambition to add even one IN REPAIRING FINE WATCHES—THE VERY cleverest workmen are the sort I employ. Charge \$1 for cleaning or new mainspring.
L. E. COLE, 1201½ F st. n.w. au14-3m,4 flickering ray to the great luminous orb, which today is shedding its benign light of wisdom even unto the uttermost recesses of the earth; subluing the barbarous in-SAM'L A. COLLINS IS AT 731 12TH ST. N.W., stincts of man and warming and invigorwith first-class watchmakers; personal examination of every watch; fine work; excellent results WM. H. COLLINS & C. B. COLLINS. au22-12t* ating into life the better impulses of his ating into life the better impulses of his nature. Thus is civilization advanced, and thus is humanity elevated to higher and higher planes of existence.

"I hope to be a worker in the ranks of this great army, and as the science of meteorology can hardly be said to have passed beyond the embryonic state, I feel that the realms of investigation are bound-

H. L. McQUEEN,
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,
FINE BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

jt 1108-116 E ST. N.W. TELEPHONE 820.

FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ALL ANDIRONS,
fenders, spark guards and fire sets in stock will
be sold at cost until forther notice.

je22-tf J. H. CORNING, 520-522 13th st.

SPECIAL NOTICE -DENTISTRY DONE ON WEEKnouthly installments-10 per cent discount Dr. T. W. STUBBLEFIELD,

11th and F sts. u.w.—Mertz bidg. CLARET IS HEALTHY

-both for your pocket book and stomach, bought of us. No adulterated wines have sh bought of us. No adulterated wines have shelf room here! Tharp's Claret only \$1 for 5 bottles. JAMES THARP, 812 F ST. Look About You

On the streets—on the road—on the track—what wheel do you see the greatest number of? Why, the best built—best looking wheel, of course—the most popular wheel of '15—the wheel hearing the peculiar plate—That's the Columbia, you know. Columbias cost \$100: Hartfords, \$00—and we teach buyers to ride, free.

District Cycle Co., "Columbias," Hartfords." 452 PENNA. AVE. HowAboutHomeWarming?

For the coming winter remember the Latrobe or the Range, or, perhaps, it's the Furnace-needs overhauling. Our services are for sale-especial expertness assured and low charges—if we do the work NOW. Postal brings our man. STANSBURY & CO., 1306 New York ave. au22-1m,10

THAT'S THE LIBERTY BICYCLE.

When you see a bleycle which impresses you with its grace and beauty of outline, ease of action, strength and all-over goodness, and

It Bears the Plate Of the Famous Bell,

You have seen the wheel you will buy if you but take the tlue to look into its mer-

THAT'S THE LIBERTY BICYCLE. W. D. Hadger, 1024 Conn. ave.

Best Paper for Business.

For ordinary purposes, is JAPANESE LINEN TABLETS. Splendid quality-ruled and plain— in Note, Pocket and Letter sizes-always handy—the best paper to be had for the price

We name.

CTLet us supply you with everything you need in the Stationery line. We'll save you money on prices elsewhere. Easton & Rupp, 421 11th St.

Popular-Priced Stationers. (Just above ave.)

It's a Real Pleasure

To drink PALMER'S RELEAST GINGER ALE when you're hot and tired. It's so cooling, so refreshing, tastes so good. You won't enjoy the imported ales more than "Palmer's." You get the same quantity of "Palmer's." as the imported. "PALMER'S" COSTS ONLY HALF AS MUCH.

27 Try some at soda fountains. We'll supply you to the focked.

Saml.C. Palmer, SODA AND WATERS. 615-21 D ST. S.W. TEL. 480.

You're the one to satisfy. If you want your printing at a certain time, you get it if I do it, for I Never Disappoint. BYRON S. ADAMS.

EVERY SATURDAY During July and August the undersigned dealers in HARD-at 4 p.m. WARE WILL CLOSE....

BARBER & ROSS,
ROBERT BOYD,
J. H. CHESLEY & CO.,
F. P. MAY & CO.,
JAMES B. LAMBLE,
WM. A. PATE,
C. SCHNEIDER,
L. H. SCHNEIDER'S SON,
F. A. SCHNEIDER.

The Most Popular Riding School

In Washington is located at 1325 14TH ST. N.W. as the hundreds of satisfied patrons can testify.

Hours for ladies—9 a.m. to 4 p.m., 6 to 10 p.m. 10 tickets for \$2.00.

Hours for gentlemen-7 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. 5 tickets for \$1.00.

"Special pains taken with backward pupils," as the boarding school circulars put it. Open every evening but Sunday, rain or shine, only we prefer not to teach pupils in the rain. 8,500 e feet of space, with sandpapered surface, and the most lofty and star-spangled canopy of any riding school in the U. S. Lighted by electric lights in the evening.

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,

"The Skeleton of Grace." From Blackwood's Magazine, Scarcely any of the stories told of dan seuses are amusing; few of the heroines have left behind them any reputation of esprit. The best known of the legends is that Mile. Guimard determined, when she was young, that she would postpone growing old; so she had her portrait taken at the age of twenty, placed the picture on her dressing table by the side of her glass. and painted herself up to it every morning remained twenty during thirty years.

It was she, too, who, at sixty, consented to give a final representation for her friends to give a final representation for her friends on condition that the curtain should be kept down to the level of her waist, and that the spectators should see nothing of her but her legs, which, although her body was so thin that she was called "the skeleton of grace," had retained in age the beauty of their youthful form.

Mr. Biggs' Accustomed Awakening.

From the San Francisco Post.
"How do you manage to wake up so early every morning?" inquired Boggs of his friend Biggs, who goes to work at 6. "Alarm clock," replied Biggs.
"I have one, too, but I never hear it go

"I never hear mine, either," declared Biggs.
"Then how in the world do you wake up?"
"My wife wakes me up every morning saying: 'For goodness' sake, get up and stop the alarm on that clock! It will arouse the neighborhood.' By the time I am awake it has stopped." SCIENCE OF STORMS

Bureau Moore.

OUTLINES THE FUTURE OF THE SERVICE

Its Relations Regarding the Coun-

try's Science and Industry.

AMBITIONS AND AIMS

At the meeting at Springfield, Mass., to-

day of the American Association for the

Advancement of Science, Mr. Willis L.

Moore, the chief of the United States

weather bureau, delivered an address on

the subject of "The Relations of the

Weather Bureau to the Science and Indus-

"It is a matter of much pleasure to me

that I am allowed the privilege to speak

commerce and navigation, the gauging and reporting of rivers, the maintenance and operation of sea coast telegraph lines and the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation, the reporting of temperature and rainfall conditions for the cotton interests, the display of frost and cold wave signals, the distribution of meteorological information in the interests of agri-

logical information in the interests of agri-

culture and commerce and the taking of such meteorological observations as may be necessary to establish and record the climatic conditions of the United States, or as are essential for the proper execution of the foregoing duties.

The Philosophy of Storms. "It will be seen that the main object for

the existence and continuation of this

bureau is to give warning of the approach

of storms, and therefore that the proper

line of investigation should be for the pur-

storms. The goal to be striven for is the

oming events is a thorough knowledge of

"By the theories of Redfield, Espy Loomis,

Ferrell and others, our great storms are composed of immense masses of air gyrat-ing about a vertical, or nearly vertical axis, drifting eastward and at the same

time drawing warm easterly currents into

their fronts and cold westerly currents at their backs, and from the commingling of the two as they rise to greater and greater elevations, near the region of the cyclonic center, throwing down volumes of rain or snow, and that, as precipitation occurs with the assending currents the heat of

with the ascending currents, the heat of

condensation energizes the cyclonic circu-

storm is relatively warm, is rarified by centrifugal force, and by reason of less density, it rises to a great elevation, and near the topmost limits of the air flows away laterally to assist in building up the high pressure areas on either side.

high pressure areas on either side.

"The high and low pressure areas are supposed to be carried eastward by the general easterly drift of the atmosphere in the middle latitudes, somewhat as eddles are carried along by water in a running stream.

Difficulties That Confront Observers

"But unfortunately for the complete ac-

curacy of these theories the forecaster

out any cyclonic circulation, and no con-

vectional system in operation; again, over

immense areas of our country, especially

in the Rocky mountain region, for many

months in the year condensation occurs not

months in the year condensation occurs not at all in the warmer easterly currents flowing into the storm center, but do occur almost exclusively in the north and west quarters of the storm area, where the cold north and west winds are flowing in.

"Again, many investigators today have good reason to doubt that the center of the storm is warm to any great elevation or

torm is warm to any great elevation, or

that cyclonic circulation obtains to the top

"In outlining, in a rough and general way, the line of investigation, which in my judgment promises to give the most prolific results, not only to the cause of meteoro-

logical science, but in the making of more accurate forecasts for the benefit of agri-

culture and commerce, I will say that w

Nicotine Neutralized

CHEW AND SMOKE

often finds heavy down pours of rain with

try of the Country," in which he said:

An Address by Chief of the Weather

Necessity for Upper Air Exploration. "It therefore seems imperative that systematic exploration should be made of the upper air. Balloon ascensions should be made in the several quadrants of the cyclonic storm and also at the center thereof; especially when rain is falling and the

movement of the storm is being carefully watched on the daily synoptic chart, they should be given telegraphic orders to ascend and their ascensions should be so timed as to secure accurate readings at great elevations throughout the several quarters of the storm. It is believed that information so secured will establish something like an approach to the true philosophy of storms in contradistinction to the very imperfect theories which too often are hastly approved as demonstrated principles.

at a joint session of this association, rephas been written by men not daily engaged in watching their inception and progres-sion. Instead of erecting a cumbersome superstructure upon the sand, let us enleavor to lay a corner stone upon to erect something exact enough to be call-

> might be useful in this investigation, but they are too far removed from the general track of storms and cold waves to furnish the full information desired.

"Upper-air exploration may be accomplished by a train of kites carrying automatic instruments, by captive kite-balloons, which may be forced nearer and nearer the zenith with increasing wind velocity, or that the realms of investigation are bound-less, and that the opoprunities are cor-respondingly great.

"As the chief of the greatest meteorolog-ical system in the world, and with the power to control, under the direction of the honorable Secretary of Agriculture, by the ascension of trained observers in free balloons. We must strive for the perfection of appliances and instruments which will, at no distant day, enable us to present to the forecaster the charted synchron ous meteorological conditions prevailing at high levels and covering a great area. Mr.

the honorable Secretary of Agriculture, not only its executive functions, but the lines of future scientific investigation, I fully realize the great responsibility that rests upon me, and that, at the bar of public and scientific opinion, I shall, in the years to come, justly be held to a strict accountability for my stewardship.

"Before considering the line of investigation which consistently can be prosecuted." "Before considering the line of investigation which consistently can be prosecuted
by the weather bureau it will be well to
note the law which prescribes the duties
of the chief. It may be found in Statutes
at Large, Fifty-first Congress, page 653.
"By an act of Congress approved October
1, 1890: Section 3. It is provided that the
chief of the weather bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, on
and after July 1, 1891, shall have charge
of the forecasting of weather, the issue of
storm warnings, the display of weather and
flood signals for the benefit of agriculture,
commerce and navigation, the gauging and
reporting of rivers, the maintenance and

practical, as well as the theoretical man, may be obtained.

"The honorable Secretary of Agriculture is in thorough sympathy with all lines of research which can be legally carried on under the act of Congress constituting the weather bureau, and which promises to give results useful to the people.

The Essentials of Success.

practical worker and the scientific investigator is essentall to success. Too often they may have found themselves picking cut diverging thoroughfares. In the future they will work on parallel and converging lines and not far removed from each other,

pose of determining the true philosophy of improvement of weather forecasts, and surely one of the prerequisites to determine

could be questioned.

work, and they were assigned to duty at the more important agricultural, commer-cial or maritime centers, with instructions to carefully study the local climatology of their sections, so that interests or products which were indigenous to limited areas, or which were of special importance to par-ticular sections, might have such applica-tion of the weather forecasts as the inti-mate personal attentions of a competent local official could give.

fully tested, and found to be beneficent in purpose and worthy of continued and per manent application. Thus has the fore purposes and worthy of continued and permanent application. Thus has the forecasting system of today slowly developed during the past twenty-five years. Is it rot the essential feature of the weather bureau? Is it not the nucleus around which all desertments of the weather and which all departments of thought and the original intent of Congress, made manifest by the establishment of a national storm warning system, be carried forward to as successful maturity as the present knowledge of air physics will permit? And further discoveries are made relative to forecasting accuracy attained by our most expert officials; attained by officials who have had all the benefits to be derived from many years of patient and intelligent observation of storms from the time of their incention in or coming to our delivery. inception in or coming to our daily ob-served and chartered territory, until they

Forecasts of the Greatest Value. forecasts can be most successfully made by our more or less empirical methods, the ob

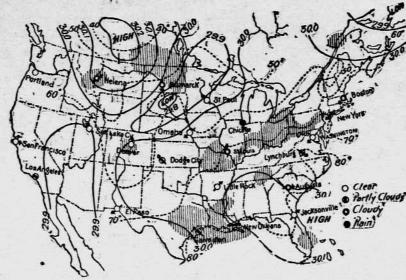
"As to this proposition, it is doubtless conceded by all that when pronounced high and low pressure areas dominate the weather conditions and the changes in wind, temperature and weather are char-acterized by such force and degree as to render them destructive to lives and prop-erty, a forecaster of average ability and well-balanced judgment is able to make nearly, or quite, as accurate a forecast as when the air pressure is quite equally dis-tributed, and all changes of weather so

slight as to be of no import to man.

"If, then, a destructive frost or cold wave can be predicted as easily as a change of a few degrees in temperature, and if the coming of high winds and gales are as casily foretold as that of a gentle zephyr, it is patent which class of forecasts should receive the greater strention. The public receive the greater attention. The public care comparatively little for prediction moderate changes, and but little credit attaches to the bureau when such forecasts are verified, but when great heat, cold waves or violent winds are on the program it takes a vital interest in the subject, and

Frost Successfully Predicted.

THE OFFICIAL WEATHER MAP.



EXPLANATORY NOTE: Observations taken at 8 a.m., 75th meridian time. Solid lines are isobars or lines of equal air pressure, drawn for each tenth of an inch. Dotted lines are isotherms or lines of equal temperature, drawn for each ten degrees. Shaded areas are regions where rain or snow has fallen during preceding twelve hours. The words "High" and "Low" show location of areas of bigh and low barometer. Small arrows fly with the wind.

Sthough No Very High Altitude of the Thermometer is Likely.

Rain has fallen in the middle and west culf states, the Ohio and Red River of the North valleys. The following heavy rainfalls, in inches, were reported during the past twenty-four hours: Galveston, 3.60; Pittsburg, 1.46.

The temperature has risen in the Missouri valley and remained stationary else-

Forecast till 8 p.m. Saturday-For New England and eastern New York, generally fair; variable winds.
For the District of Columbia, eastern

vesterly. For North Carolina and South Carolina

For North Carolina and South Carolina, generally fair; westerly winds.

A high pressure area covers the whole country east of the Rocky mountains, excapt a narrow trough of low pressure extending from Utah to Lake Superior. A second high area has developed to the north of Montana, and this has caused the lowest temperatures of the season, 32 degrees, at Edmonton and Prince Albert, in Canada.

The West India storm has reached the The West India storm has reached the west gulf coast and appears to be losing its intensity. A rise of pressure of .04 inch in twelve hours is reported from Galveston. The temperature will probably be slightly higher tomorrow than today.

benefit to be derived from accurate frost predictions, and I will give a brief state nent of what I believe to be original ideas introduced into the making of frost forecasts while in charge of the Wisconsin state weather service, a state including within its domain the largest area of cranerry marshes in the world and also including an extensive area devoted to the cultivation of tobacco. Heretofore I believe that only the air conditions have been taken into consideration in the making of frost forecasts—such as pressure, temperature, relative humidity, cloudiness and wind velocity. As a result of my investigations, systematically prosecuted for three years, I found that the condition of the soil was equally as important as those of the air.

"When the high pressure area is moving "When the high pressure area is moving in from the west, clear and colder weather anticipated, with the probability that the early morning temperature will permit the formation of frost, the most important elements to be considered in the determining whether or not frost will occur injurious to growing crops are as follows: "First. Has rain recently fallen, and what is the condition of the soil relative to the amount of moisture contained? "Second, What are the natural properties "Second. What are the natural properties

coming events is a thorough knowledge of existing conditions.

"To those who have read every important treatise on meteorology, and who have studied every text book upon the subject, it is painfully patent how extremely ignorant we are of the mechanism of storms, of the operations of those vast and subtle forces in free air which give inception to the storms, and which supply the energy necessary to accelerate cyclonio action when formed, or to disperse the same when once fully in operation. We know that great atmospheric swirls in the shape of high and low pressure areas alternately drift across the country at intervals of two or three days: that the atmosphere sure system and outward from the anticyclonic or high pressure system; that the indrawn east and south winds on the front of the storm are warm, and that the inwardly flowing north and west winds are cold.

"By the theories of Radfield Exp. Loomis" lake on the foot and the condition of the storm and the the propagation of the storm are warm, and that the inwardly flowing north and west winds are cold.

"By the theories of Radfield Exp. Loomis" lake on the front of the storm are warm, and every important treatise on meteorology. And who have supply the energy flower and subject. "Predictions were first called 'probabilism' catches, each of districts, each of districts, each of the probable change in barometer. Later the predictions as to the probable change in barometer. Later the predictions as to be a prediction as to the probable change in barometer. Later the predictions as to be a prediction as to the probable change in barometer were omitted. Forecasting by districts was soon shown not to be specific enough as to boundary, and the designations applied were not well understood by the early morning temperature in the town falls to nearly the freezing point it is usually so late in the season that all crops are gathered, or if not gathered they have been destroyed ere this condition acrops the country and the designations applied were not well underst or that of vegetation be reduced to the freezing point. This, of course, is accomplished by conduction and radiation of heat, which takes place more rapidly from the soil and vegetation than it does from the lower stratum of air to the higher.

"Anything that will seriously interfere with a rapid loss of heat after nightfall will tend to prevent the formation of will tend to prevent the formation of to the Department of Agriculture came the inauguration of far more liberal and progressive ideas. The office of local forecast efficial was created for such observers as had shown special fitness for forecast frost will occur, even though all other condition of the superincumbent air, and no had shown special fitness for forecast frost will occur, even though all other conditions of clearness gentle winds and cool ditters of clearness gentle winds and ditions of clearness, gentle winds and cool air obtain. Even a small amount of moist-

> tures do not show a reading within ten degrees as low as in the first case. How to Improve the Forecasts. "I believe that when estimating the prob ability or severity of frost sufficient weigh has not been given to the dryness or wetness of the soil, and the resultant dissipation or conservation of heat energy, and I call special attention to the point as one of the means for improving the forecast, "I have in mind two typical cases. In

rain fell with the passage of the low pres knowledge of air physics will permit? And if further discoveries are made relative to the controlling and modifying forces of storms, which shall raise the standard of forceasting accuracy attained by our most expert officials: attained by officials who Considerable damage was done to cranber-ries in unflooded marshes. In the second case a high pressure area of slightly greater weight and slightly lower temperature covered the region about ten days later, but it was preceded within a few hours by a light but well-distributed fall of rain, averaging about one-half an inch, and no frost occurred. In both cases the wind was gould from the partitivest and the was gentle from the northwest, and the nights were clear. With slightly lower air temperature and higher barometer in the second condition, heavier frost would have occurred than in the preceding case had it not been for the thinly spread moisture of the timely rain conserving heat at the surface of the earth.

> the preceding seasons should receive careful consideration. The subject is one that requires deeper and more detailed investigation than the length of this paper will permit.
> "I find that the minimum temperatures

"I find that the minimum temperatures in cranberry marshes during abnormally dry seasons often fall fifteen degrees below the temperatures telegraphed from the cittes and towns within a few miles of the marshes. This is due to the fact that when the loose, spongy peat of which the marsh is composed to the depth of several feet has dried out the radiation of heat during the night was very rapid and the

Condition of the Water.

Temperature and condition of water at a.m.: Great Falls, temperature, 82; condition, 36; receiving reservoir, temperature 33; condition at rorth connection, 36; condition at south connection, 36; distrib reservoir, temperature, 81; condition at in-fluent gate house, 36; effluent gate house,

Tide Table.

Today—Low tide, 10:40 a.m. and 10:52 p.m.; high tide, 3:42 a.m. and 4:28 p.m. Tomorrow—Low tide, 11:34 a.m. and 11:50 p.m.; high tide, 4:42 a.m. and 5:27 p.m. The Sun and Moon. Sun rises, 5:26; sun sets, 6:34; moon sets, 0:35 a.m.; moon rises, 4:30 p.m.

The Bicycle Lamps.

The City Lights.

Naphtha lamps all lighted by 7:45 p.m.; extinguishing begun at 4:31. The naphtha lamps burn 15 minutes later in the morning than the gas lamps, as the moon schedule does not apply to them.

The following were the readings of the thermometer at the weather bureau today: 8 a.m., 75; 2 p.m., 84; maximum, 85; minimum, 70.

diurnal range of temperature great. The temperature, therefore, in cranberry marshes is at all times much lower than that which obtains in marshes composed of heavy black muck, where it preserves a more stable condition, such as is common to air resting over a considerable body of water. The cranberry marsh does not, therefore, enjoy that immunity from frost which other marshy and watery lands get the benefit of. But when the ditches are flooded from the reserve water supply on receipt of a frost warning the water quickly percolates through the peat composing the marsh, and the rapid loss of heat by radiation is checked and the frost diverted. "The degree of heat to which vegetation has been subjected immediately before the frost condition, and the temperature under which it has made its growth, will in a great measure determine the extent of damage to ensue.

"By carefully considering the principles herein enunciated, I will say that in 1834 twelve out of feurteen official forceasts of

by carefully considering the principles herein enunciated, I will say that in 1894 twelve out of fourteen official forecasts of frost were fully verified—a much greater percentage of accuracy than has ever been attained by simply considering air conditions alone."

SATURDAY'S STAR. A Few of the Many Features of To-

morrow's Paper. Saturday's Star will be full of good things.

The wealth of reading matter, particularly in the way of short stories, will be unsurpassed. There will be a capital story, complete, by Clinton Ross, with the scenes laid in Warsaw in 1771. This will be especially well illustrated. A new daily story will be commenced tomorrow, and there will be a genuine boys' story, and several sketches

WHERE POSITION FAILS. (Illustrated.) An account given in the memoirs of Fairfax Middleton, esq., of Maryland of the adventure in the street of the Capuchins, Warsaw, September 3, 1771. By Clinton Ross.

PARIS TO LONDON. (Illustrated.) Sterling Heilig, an American, who has lived many years in Paris, gives his impressions of the English.

FADS IN CANES (Illustrated.) How the howling swell gets himself meas ured for a stick. Some of the latest

VISIT TO NORTHFIELD. (Illustrated.) Characteristic scenes where Christian

workers love to gather, with Mr. Moody the animating spirit. ON OLD BATTLEFIELDS. (Illustrated.) Dedication of the National Military Park Chickamauga, next month, with a de

scription of the changes and improve-NOTES OF VIENNA. (Illustrated.) The many picturesque scenes of the

Austrain capital and some characteristics of the people. AFTER NASEBY, (Illustrated.)

A very pretty love story, by David Wechsler, will commence tomorrow and be concluded in Monday's Star. BOUND BY OATHS.

A Chinese society's extensive ramifications and the cause of the recent trouble among the celestials in Washington,

Leaders talk about the movement and the record for the past year. HOW GREAT A MATTER A LITTLE

FIRE KINDLETH. A pretty love sketch, with a summer s son setting. Written for The Star by W. J. Lampton. WAITRESSES' WOES.

Experiences of two independent college girls who acted as servants in a summer

SEPTEMBER HEAVENS. The moon's total eclipse will be visible

throughout the United States Tuesday. ON THE BOUNDING WAVE.

A capital story for boys.

DE LOME ON CUBA.

The Spanish minister ridicules the Cuba rebellion and tells why the conflict will

A visit that can be enjoyed by all parties and Senora Sara's sound advice to girls who go to see friends.

THE TALE OF A BURRO. A much-traveled four-legged hero from Colorado and the strife he has stirred up in Washington.

SCHOOLS IN OTHER LANDS. Information about the customs and reg-

ulations of foreign public schools of interest to teacher, parent and pupil.

FOURTEEN ARE DEAD

Sacrifice of Life in Two Colorado Mines.

CAUGHT BY AN UNEXPECTED FLOOD

Waters Broke Through the Barrier of Ore.

THE WORK OF RESCUE

CENTRAL CITY, Col., August 30.-The

accidental flooding of the Americus and

Sleepy Hollow mines last night caused four-

teen deaths. Twenty-nine men were work-ing in the mines when the disaster occurred. All who escaped were engaged at points above the line of the break. All below at the time were almost irstantly submerged and their bodies must lie there for weeks. The calamity is one which has not been inexpected. For three years past a dispute between the several mines in the group has been on over the question of drainage. The Gregory, Bobtail, Fisk, Americus and Sleepy Hollow have been parties to the dispute, and the three properties first named have been closed down in their lower levels and allowed to stand partially filled with water because of this dispute over prorating the expense of drainage between the several owners. The workings of the mines are so situated that the Gregory, Bobtail and the Fisk have been forced to combat a strong flow of water, the pumping of which by them left the Sleepy Hollow and Americus practically dry.

When the Fisk owners failed to arrange satisfactorily with their neighbors to meet share of the pumping expense they al-

a share of the pumping expense they allowed the water to raise in the lower workings, and this large reservoir stood above the workings of the adjoining mines, a constant menace to those working beneath.

The Sleepy Hollow, Americus and Fiske are on the same veln of ore. The first two are connected by drifts at the 400-foot level; the Americus and Fisk are separated by a wall of ore standing in the veln at the joint end lines. So much greater is the system of underground workings in the Fisk than those of its end line neighbors that the rush of water from the three levels above the point of the break was quite sufficient to fill the entire workings of the two.

The Americus filled first below the 400-foot level, and it was no appreciable time before water was pouring from it into the Sleepy Hollow through the air tunnel connection on the level where the break occurred.

In the Sleepy Hollow mine N. Venne

In the Sleepy Hollow mine—N. Vegas, surance by which the men are assessed 3 per cent of their wages, and on death their relatives receive half-pay for six months, tegether with funeral expenses paid by the ompany.

The names of the dead are:

In the Americus-Olivia Patnoster, aged thirty-five, married, wife and two children; Achill Aparcini, aged forty-seven, wife and five children. In the Sleepy Hololw mine-N. Vegas,

in the Sicepy House, single; Nazzarino Maraota, married, wife and child; Will Brick single aged seventeen; William Prisk, single, aged seventeen; William Thomas, married, wife and child; O. Brouse, married, wife and child; Thomas Williams, married, wife and child; Thomas Carbis, married, wife and three children; J. Harris, single; Steve Vallere, single aged twenty; J. Perko, single; Martin Racona, married, wife and two children.

The Work of Rescue. The sounding of the whistle gave th

first signal of disaster, and soon the shaft building of the Sleepy Hollow mine was so crowded with the families and relatives of the imprisoned miners and those wanting to give assistance that it was almost impossible for the work of rescue to go on. Sheriff Williams finally arrived on the ground, the building was cleared and practical miners offered their services in lowering the bucket. The farthest depth attained was 330 feet, the accumulated gas forced up by the rising water being such that a candle would not burn at a greater A second effort was made, a larger-sized

of modern life. The following are some of tomorrow's notably attractive features:

| Continue | Con was almost in an insensible condition. Another man went down afterward, but was unsuccessful in reaching a lower point in the shaft owing to rising of water.

Extra water buckets were sent for and brought to the mine with a view of lowering the water. The managers of the property were on the ground and were very assiduous in their efforts to relieve the men.

WARSHIPS AT BOSTON.

Arrival of the New York, Minneapolis, Raleigh and Montgomery.

BOSTON, Mass., August 30 .- Four warships of the North Atlantic squadron, comprising the flagship New York, the Minneapolis, the Raleigh and the Montgomery, ropped anchor in the inner harbor at 7:30 this morning. The arrival of the squadron was announced by the booming of thirteen guns from the navy yard-the regulation to the admiral of the fleet-which was answered by a salute of eleven guns from the

At 8 c'clock the interesting ceremony of "colors" was witnessed by thousands of spectators, who lined the wharves and crowded the ferry boats and all small craft available. It has been announced that visitors will be allowed on board the boats from 1 to 5 p.m. daily.

Tomorrow the chief interest will center

Tomorrow the chief interest will center in the Minneapolis, when she will be presented with a solid silver service by the Minneapolis commanderies of Knights Templar, who are attending the triennial conclave in this city. They will form at 9 a.m. and march to the wharf, headed by their bands. It was first arranged that the boats would only remain two days, but it is now understood they will remain four or five days and take coal before leaving.

FEW WHALES TAKEN. Failure of the Fleet in the North

SAN FRANCISCO, August 30,-The steamer Bertha, Captain Hays, arrived in port last night from Unalaska and Bering

sea. She brought with her one of the most valuable cargoes that has ever come into this harbor. It is composed of seal skins, furs, whalebone and gold dust, and it is estimated to be worth between \$750,-000 and \$1,000,000. Her passengers report the almost utter failure of the whaling fleet. Captain Hays

says that all the sealers who went into Bering sea fared poorly, but he brings a Bering sea fared poorty, but he brings a piece of news which will be welcomed by the owners of sealing vessels in this port. Forty-four vessels, he says, cleared from Unalaska for Bering sea and nearly every one of them carried a sealing fiag. This will be news to the owners, for it was thought that none of the schooners carried the yellow and black ensign. It seems that the captains were warned by the revenue cutters at Unalaska that they would be selzed if they went into the sea withbe seized if they went into the sea with-out the flag. The captains took the hint and the collector of the port will prob-ably be disappointed in the number of ves-sels he will have to seize upon their arrival

The seals in the vicinity of the Pribylof The seals in the vicinity of the Pribylot Islands, it was learned, are fast disappearing, and they are even more scarce outside the prohibited zone. The Bertha will commence to discharge her valuable cargo this morning, and will, as soon as possible, return to St. Michael's for supplies for the miners. possible, return to St plies for the miners.

Suspicious Death in New York NEW YORK, August 30 .- Ellen O'Connor thirty-one years old, was found dead this morning in her room, at her residence, 6 Dever street. Suspicious circumstances sur-round the death. The coroner will make an investigation.

FINANCIAL

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The Union Savings Bank, 1222 F Street N. W.,

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DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Mrs. De Carre Protests.

Mrs. Rosa De Carre of Brightwood Park has written a letter to the Commissioners protesting against the payment of a tax of \$125 which has been assessed against her property, situated on the northeast corner of Erie and 9th streets. Brightwood Park, for laying a water main along 9th street in October, 1834. She says: "First I have never signed any petition for the laying of the main, which was done in October, 1834, and not August, 1855, as set forth in the tax notice, which I consider of no benefit to me or my neighbors, as we have no sewerage in Brightwood. Second I was never notified that a main was to be laid, and therefore, had no opportunity to be never notified that a main was to be laid, and, therefore, had no opportunity to be heard by your body as against such premature and uncalled-for work. Third, I consider that \$1.25 per foot on each side of the street is an exorbitant price for the work, as it could be done by contract for half of the money. As this tax is due and payable on September 10, 1895, I trust that you will the this matter your immediate attention. give this matter your immediate attention, with a view to striking this tax off the property."

Bids on Stevens School Opened. Bids were opened by the Commissioners this morning for building an addition to and remodeling the Stevens School building. The bidders were: D. F. Mocabee, \$34,280; Welton & Watts, \$33,425; George W. Corbett, \$33,387; James R. Young, \$36,-700: Celumbus Thomas, \$35,900; Manning & s. \$39,500; John H. Howlett, \$37,000 C. R. Monroe, \$36,358; J. M. Dunn, \$34,625

Next to Godliness. From the Lewiston Evening Journal. A Piscataquis parson has retired from the pulpit and has commenced to manu-facture soap.

The Star Out of Town. THE EVENING STAR will be sent by mail to any address in the United

States or Canada for such period as may be desired at the rate of fifty cents per month. But all such orders must be ac-

companied by the money, or the paper cannot be sent, as no accounts are kept with mall subscrip-

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have been for years taking our measure-ments at the bottom of this great ocean of air, while the forces which cause the forma-tion of storms and which influence their intensity and direction of motion operate at great elevations, or are extraneous to our earth.

especially when rain is falling and the barometric gradient is steep.

It is especially important to know the level at which condensation ceases, the depth of the cloud stratum, the temperature gradient, the air pressure and humidity to a height of four or five miles. Skilled aeronauts, with complete and accurate instruments, should be placed in the region of severest action at the season of the year when storms are most frequent. They should be held in readiness until the approach of storms typical of cyclenic action and then from the central office, where the movement of the storm is being carefully watched on the daily synoptic chart, they

ciples.
Practically all of the theory of storms

ed a science.

"In winter the great high pressure areas which constitute our cold waves should receive the same thorough exploration. Readings at Pike's Peak or Mt. Rainler wight be useful in this investigation.

How the Desire May Be Accomplished.

high levels and covering a great area. Mr. McAdle, at Washington, has secured recently some good records with kites at 1,000 to 2,000 feet elevation.

"Systematic exploration of the upper air with a continuation of studies began by Prof. Bigelow, of terrestial magnetic forces, as induced by the solar magnetic field, will be the line of investigation prosecuted during the next two years, and from which, it is hoped, results satisfactory to the practical, as well as the theoretical man, may be obtained.

"Harmonicus co-operation between the

lines and not far removed from each other, and the result, I am confident, will be beneficial to all. In a great system like ours each worker must be justly recognized for the merit that is in him, whether he be a skilled scientist or an able executive, and he should be given his proper place as an integral part of the great whole which constitutes the efficient bureau.

"A brief retrospect of the forecast may not be without compensating results in our efforts in future improvements.

"Forecasts were begun in the United States about twenty-five years ago, and have, during the past decade, become of such benefit to the many and diversified interests of the country that with one accord they now acknowledge their value and applaud all efforts to improve and extend their usefulness. Fifty million dollars is a low estimate of the value of property placed in jeopardy by one West Indian hurricane sweeping up our Atlantic coast.

"Old Prob" Recalled.

opinion of their own which might be con-strued into a forecast. Considering the very limited training of the observers and the lack of all charted meteorological con-dition for their study and enlightenment, the wisdom of the regulation then hardly Important and Valuable Changes. "With the transfer of the weather bureau

"The changes enumerated have been care

have been dissipated or have passed east-ward beyond our range of vision. "It may be well to consider what class of ject being to extend the work along such lines of activity as promise the most beneficent results.

the accurate forecasting of such conditions is the gauge by which the public measure the usefulness of the bureau. "Horticulturists and the growers of to-

All bicycle lamps must be lighted at 6:34. The police regulations require that "All cycles, bicycles and tricycles in motion after sundown shall carry a suitable light." Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, generally fair; variable winds, becoming Gas lamps all lighted by 7:45 p.m.; extinguishing begun at 4:16 a.m. The lighting is begun one hour before the time Ronge of the Thermometer.

of the soil relative to the slow or rapid loss of heat by radiation? "Third. To what degree of heat has vege-tation been subjected during the period im-

ure, say one-half inch of rainfall, will give ample protection if well distributed and precipitated within the twenty-four hours previous. But when severe drouth conditions are prevalent injurious frosts may occur when the telegraphic temperatures do not show a reading within the

the first a high pressure area attended by clear and cool weather drifted from the westward until it covered the state and no

Some Strikingly Original Suggestions "Might not this principle be carried further in the improvement of the forecast? Assuming that the caloric energy of the sun is a constant factor, the earth receives each year the same amount or intensity of heat, and as the atmosphere is warmed mainly by contact with or radiation from the earth, seasonal variations of tempera-ture, which are marked departures from the normal, might result from abnormal terrestial surface conditions with respect to the conservation of this constant solar energy over large continental areas. Here the excessive or deficient rain fall during